FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published Weekly in 2 Sections—Section 1

Vol. XV, No. 741 January 6-12, 1955

WORLD AFFAIRS

FAR EAST

Peiping Talks on PWs

Hammarskjold-Chou Parley Ends

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld & Red Chinese Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai held discussions in Peiping Jan. 6, 7, 8 & 10 on the fate of 11 American Korean War fliers imprisoned by Red China as spies.

Hammarskjöld & Chou issued a communiqué Jan. 10 saying only that "these talks have been useful & we hope to be able to continue the contact established in these meetings." The conversations were held in private, and Hammarskjöld declined to reveal their content until he had returned to New York and reported to UN delegations. UN Hq. in New York reported that the conferences lasted 3½ hrs. Jan. 6, 3¾ hrs. Jan. 7, 5 hrs. Jan. 8 & 1 hr. 20 min. Jan. 10.

'Progress' but No Accord

A statement issued by the UN secretariat in New York Jan. 11 said Hammarskjöld's mission on behalf of the flyers, undertaken at request of the UN Gen. Assembly, "has not failed." "He has made progress toward the goal set for him by the Gen. Assembly. The talks in Peking (Peiping) . . . established a basis upon which further progress can be made."

It was announced that Hammarskjöld would confer with U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge as soon as he arrived back in New York—presumably to convey terms from Chou that might lead to release of the fliers.

(Press reports in New York Jan. 12 said Chou had stressed, during his talks with Hammarskjöld, that he [a] feared the "threat" of a U.S.-supported invasion of the Chinese mainland by the Formosa Nationalists and [b] wanted all foreign troops withdrawn from North & South Korea. Reports from New Delhi Jan. 9 said the Indian Govt., acting through regular diplomatic channels, had urged Red China to release the U.S. airmen. India was said to have told Peiping that this would earn the Red Chinese valuable good will.) [See p. 1B1-B2]

CHOU EN-LAI

Wide World
HAMMARSKJOLD

Dulles Advises U.S. Patience

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Jan. 11 in an address to a YWCA centennial luncheon in New York: Americans "eagerly await" Hammarskjöld's report on his return from China and meantime make a "contribution to the peaceful settlement of these issues by heeding the Biblical instruction to be 'slow to anger.'"

(Dulles said the UN "during the the last year played a notable part in serving . . . as a 'center for harmonizing the actions of nations.'" He denounced Communists for having "tarnished & besmirched" the word "peace" by using it to further their campaign for a global "state of enforced conformity." He said German rearmament within the Western European Union would be "a by-product of the great conception" that Europe should "build a political structure better than what has been the world's worst fire hazard.") [See Vol. XIV, p. 430A-B1]

Radford on Blockade

Adm. Arthur W. Radford, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, said Jan. 11 in Washington that an Allied blockade of Red China "would have a great deal of effect on the Red Chinese" and, as a last resort to force release of the 11 fliers, "would be the best way to tackle such a problem." (A Joint Chiefs spokesman said later that Radford, in answering a reporter's question about the effectiveness of a blockade, did not intend to advocate such a measure, still believed the decision should be Pres. Eisenhower's. [See p. 2A1]

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.) said Jan. 11 he would favor a blockade as a last-ditch action if it were imposed by the UN. [Vol. XIV, p. 397E3]

ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll.
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMERS, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

Week in Headlines

International

Hammarskjöld ended Peiping mission to seek release of U.S. fliers, withheld word of results of talks.

French Premier sought Italian support for new plan to pool arms production of WEU nations, including Germany.

Costa Rica invaded by rebels, accused Nicaragua of intrigue.

United States

Eisenhower delivered optimistic State-of-the-Union message; asked Congress for liberalized foreign trade policy, higher Govt. wage scale & postal rates.

Army report named Adams, Weible as officials who ordered honorable discharge of Peress; cleared Zwicker.

USAF Refutes Red 'Evidence'

USAF Hq. in Washington said Jan. 12 that photographs from Red China had displayed these spurious items of "evidence" that captured American airmen were spies: (1) a portable radio, standard equipment on U.S. planes flying in combat or over dangerous territory; (2) a rescue device—standard with military & civil aviation in many countries—represented by Red China as an invention for scooping a U.S. agent off the ground in China. [See Vol. XIV, p. 413E2]

Air Warfare Off China

The Nationalist Chinese Defense Ministry in Taipeh, Formosa said Jan. 10 that at least 100 Red Chinese planes had carried out bombing radis all that day against the Nationalist-held Tachen Islands (off the mainland 200 mi. north of Formosa). The attacks were described as the heaviest air raids of the Chinese civil war. They were said to have involved 28 MIG jet fighters escorting propellor-driven bombers & fighter-bombers. The Nationalists said they downed 2 Red planes and damaged 2 others while sustaining "considerable" civilian casualties & ground damage. Peiping radio claimed Jan. 11 that the raiders sank two Nationalist naval craft, damaged 2 others. Formosa reported raids by Natl. AF planes Jan. 11 against Red-held Tienao Island (near the Tachens), mainland areas opposite the Tachens & Red coastal shipping. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 383B1, 362B3]

(Artillery duels between the Reds in Amoy & the Tateng Islands and Nationalists on Quemoy & Little Quemoy were reported Jan. 7-8.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 346A1]

(Canton radio said Jan. 12 that 23 alleged Natl. Chinese "spies" had been sentenced after trial & 37 others killed in roundups in Kwangtung Province & on Hainan Island. It charged that they represented "U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek" espionage organizations & were airdropped into Red areas by U.S. planes.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 391C3]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

'Ike' Asks Pact Ratification

Pres Eisenhower sent the Senate a special message Jan. 6 asking "early" ratification of the U.S. mutual defense treaty with Natl. China guaranteeing defense of Formosa against Red aggression (signed Dec. 2). He said it would reinforce the Pacific collective security system & complement the SEATO pact. [See p. 1C2]

(The *N. Y. Times* reported Jan. 11 that Democratic members of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. had been sent a private memorandum by the Dem. Natl. Com. challenging the wisdom of the U.S.-Nationalist defense pact. The memorandum was said to contend: formal U.S. recognition of Formosa & the Pescadores as Republic of China territory might strengthen the Red Claim that possession of the islands was a Chinese "internal" question; this might interfere if the U.S. later wanted, for defensive reasons, to have the islands declared independent of China.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 430B1]

●

North Viet Nam's charge that Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Pres. Eisenhower's special envoy to South Viet Nam, was building up the South Viet Namese Army in violation of the armistice was rejected by Britain Jan. 8. It refused a Viet Minh's request that Britain & Russia circulate the complaint to all countries that participated in the 1954 Geneva Conf. The French reported Jan. 11 that North Viet Nam (Viet Minh) troops had resisted efforts of 10,000 Viet Namese Roman Catholics to enter South Viet Nam from Belang in northern Annam. France also reported Jan. 9 that Trinh Quoc Quang, a non-Communist Nationalist member of the Viet Minh delegation to the Geneva Conf., had fled to the French enclave in Haiphong & applied for political asylum. [See p. 2F1-C2] . . . **Malayan** authorities announced Jan. 9 that 4 Canberra jet bombers & more paratroops soon would be assigned to anti-guerrilla operations in the Malayan jungles. [See Vol. XIV, p. 318E, F3] . . . **Japanese** Navy AF pilots began training Jan. 11 at the U. S. Naval base in Atsugi. [See p. 2E1]

EUROPE

France Proposes Arms Pool

The French Govt. disclosed Jan. 8 a new plan to establish control over arms production in the 7 member countries of the proposed Western European Union (Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg).

The plan offered by French Premier Pierre Mendès-France would:

- Establish committees on arms standardization & production of standardized weapons. The committees' decision during 1955-56 would be by majority vote but any member country could decline to join in a program.
- Establish on Jan. 1, 1957 a supranational agency with power to decide, by majority vote, many questions of arms production within the WEU area, including construction of arms-production plants & types of weapons to be made in each country.

Germans, Britons Opposed

The West German Govt., which like other WEU Govts. had received an advance private memorandum on the French plan, issued a statement opposing it Jan. 8. The Bonn Govt. said West Germany would surrender none of its rights to manufacture heavy weapons for German forces serving the North Atlantic Treaty Org. It pointed out that Germany already had accepted bans under the Paris Treaty against its manufacture of atomic, bacteriological & chemical weapons, long-range rockets & bombers and naval vessels exceeding a prescribed tonnage. The Bonn statement said West Germany would "not surrender" the right to make other weapons. The Germans also were said to oppose foreign arms controls that would interfere with their management of the civilian economy. [See Vol. XIV, p. 354D1]

★ ★ ★

Doubt War Before 1960

The U.S. lead in strategic bombing strength made a major war unlikely before 1960 in the view of British defense leaders, *The Manchester Guardian* reported Jan. 10. It said British defense planners assumed that the first 20-30 hours of an atomic war would be "decisive" for Britain—the RAF & its allies would knock out Soviet bombing bases or Russian H-bombs would destroy half the British population.

U.S. AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss said Jan. 11 there was "no doubt" that Russia had the H-bomb but the U.S. atomic stockpile was "growing rapidly." He said the Eisenhower "atoms for peace" plan was a major hope for ending the Cold War but Russia's expanding atomic program "reduces the time the Free World has to work out a modus vivendi." [See pp. 14C3, 2D3; Vol. XIV, 355F2]

★ ★ ★

Reports from London Jan. 9 said the British disliked the French plan because it would subject Britain, a major atomic power, the same arms production controls as continental WEU countries. (The original WEU plan called only for control on Continental arms production. It also obligated Britain to maintain permanent forces on the continent—an implied guarantee against misuse of a new German army.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 329C3]

The British Govt. was said to have withheld formal comment against Mendès' new plan so as not to hamper his efforts to complete ratification of the Paris pacts on WEU & German rearmament. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 426F2, 322C2]

Mendes Visits Italy

Mendès-France paid Rome an official visit Jan. 10-12 and discussed his arms pool plan with Italian Premier Mario Scelba & Forgn. Min. Gaetano Martino. They were said to have promised only to consider it. A preliminary French-Italian communiqué on Mendès' talks in Rome Jan. 12 said the 2 countries would establish a joint "high level" mixed commission on economic & cultural cooperation. It said with regard to possible new moves toward major East-West negotiations: "Progress achieved in the organization of the West" must "constitute the point of departure for an action by Allied countries aimed at promoting relaxation of international tensions & the peaceful cooperation of all peoples." [See Vol. XIV, pp. 429D3, 406E2]

East Germans Back Move Vs. WEU

The East German Parliament adopted Jan. 12 a resolution calling for East Germany, Poland & Czechoslovakia to form an alliance "against aggression" if the WEU & NATO nations ratified the "Paris war pacts." [See Vol. XIV, p. 406A-C2]

●

British Natl. Union of Railwaymen called off their scheduled nationwide strike Jan. 6 and were granted a $1.12 to $1.68 weekly raise Jan. 7 by the British Transport Comm. [See Vol. XIV, p. 426E2] . . . **West Berlin** elected Jan. 11 as mayor Socialist Dr. Otto Suhr, 60, to succeed Christian Dem. Dr. Walther Schreiber. [See Vol. XIV, p. 339F1] . . . **Swedish** Govt. announced in Parliament Jan. 11 a record budget of $1,836,000,000 for 1955. $475 million was provided for social welfare (including the new national health insurance scheme), $395 million for defense. [See p. 6D2; Vol. XIV, 7B-C1] . . . **Spain** demanded Jan. 11 that Russia return $570 million in gold coin & bullion allegedly shipped to the USSR by the Spanish Republican Govt. in 1936. Spanish notes to the U.S., France & Britain charged that the gold was sent to Russia as a deposit not in payment for weapons as contended by Russia. [See Vol. XIV, p. 244F3]

Noel Field & his wife, Herta, confirmed Jan. 6 in a letter "purporting to be from Field" that they had requested asylum in Hungary, the U.S. State Dept. reported Jan. 12. . . . **Russia released** John H. Noble, 31, of Detroit, & Pvt. William J. Marchuk, 38, of Morristown, N.J. in Berlin Jan. 8 after their long imprisonment in the Vorkuta & Potma labor camps in Russia. Noble, a civilian, was arrested in Dresden in 1945 for flying a U.S. flag from his home. Marchuk was arrested in East Berlin Feb. 11, 1949 while listed as AWOL from the U.S. Army. (Noble said Jan. 11 that 80,000-100,000 Vorkuta inmates struck in July 1953 with the aid of camp personnel loyal to the purged L. P. Beria. He said special guards killed 160-170 inmates, wounded 500-600 others in crushing the rebellion.) [See Vol. XIV, pp. 44D3]

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1955 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

EISENHOWER PROGRAM

State of the Union

Pres. Eisenhower asked the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress Jan. 6 to cooperate with his Republican Admin. on military, foreign & economic programs "basic to the strength of America" in its defense of freedom & its quest for a just peace.

Appearing at 12:30 p.m. before a joint session to deliver his State-of-the-Union message, the President warned that the Democratic & Republican parties were "on trial before the American people." They "must not" let the divided control of the 2 branches of government cause " a paralysis of the will for peace & international security," he said. [See pp. 3E3-4D1]

Mr. Eisenhower opened his address by "felicitating" House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.), who was observing his 73d birthday. [See p. 3G2]

The President found the state of the nation good and its future promising. The U.S. was strong economically & militarily, and international developments of the past year were "heartening," he said, but international communism still threatened the free world.

Pres. Eisenhower urged continued support of the UN, of efforts to limit armaments & "harness the atom to peaceful use" & of "negotiation" in advancing a "just & secure peace." But, in the face of international realities, the President also held that "we must strengthen the collective defense . . . and gird ourselves with sufficient military strength & productive capacity to discourage resort to war and protect our nation's vital interests."

Economic Outlook Good

The President largely credited Admin. policies for a successful transition from war to peace economy. 1954, he said, "was one of the most prosperous years in our history." Factory pay, personal income (after taxes) & consumer spending reached record levels. He foresaw a possible increase of annual national output from the current $360 billion level to $500 billion "within 10 years." [See Vol. XIV, p. 269C1]

Future tax cuts might be made possible by decreasing Govt. spending and increasing revenue from economic growth, Pres. Eisenhower predicted. But he repeated that "defense & other essential Govt. costs must remain at a level precluding [scheduled] tax reductions this year." [See Vol. XIV, p. 415E1, E3]

Legislation Recommended

The State-of-the-Union message outlined more than 2 dozen legislative proposals. Most had been made public or proposed to Congress previously. Major requests were to be presented in more detail later.

Among the legislative proposals:

Foreign Relations. Adopt a program of gradually reducing "tariff obstacles to trade . . . accompanied by a similar lowering of trade barriers by other nations" [see p. 4E1]. "Further simplify customs administration & procedures." "Facilitate the flow of capital and continue technical assistance . . . to less-developed countries." [See Vol. XIV, p. 415F2]

Military. Extend the draft law. "Increase the attractions of a military career" by providing "more adequate medical care for dependents, survivors' benefits, more & better housing, & selective adjustments in military pay & other allowances" [see Vol. XIV, p. 431B-C1]. Allow career military personnel Social Security coverage in addition to regular military pensions. Adopt the new armed forces reserve program [see Vol. XIV, p. 423C-F3]. Extend for 2 years the Defense Production Act & some of the 1941 war powers.

Economic. Adopt a "nation-wide, comprehensive water resources policy." Approve the Admin.'s development project for the upper Colorado River Basin. Adopt a highway program (to be submitted later) [see p. 3D2]. Establish a White House office of "Coordinator of Public Works." Adopt "legislation to strengthen federal disaster [drought] assistance programs" [see Vol. XIV, p. 423D2] and to aid low-income farm families. "Extend the Small Business Act of 1953, which is due to expire next June."

Housing. Authorize "35,000 additional public housing units in each of the next 2 fiscal years." [See Vol. XIV, p. 254A1]

Health. Enact a coordinated health program which would reject "socialized medicine," provide "a federal health reinsurance service to encourage the development of more & better [private] voluntary health insurance" and improve medical care for those receiving public assistance. The program would: "facilitate construction of needed health facilities"; "help reduce shortages of trained health personnel"; "combat the misery & national loss involved in mental illness"; improve services for crippled children & for maternal & child health; provide "better consumer protection under our existing pure food & drug laws"; strengthen "programs to combat the increasingly serious pollution of our rivers & streams & the growing problem of air pollution." [See p. 3D2; Vol. XIV, 356D1]

Education. Adopt a program to end the classroom shortage and to provide federal aid to the states in preventing & dealing with juvenile delinquency. [See Vol. XIV, p. 271F3]

Labor. Increase the federal minimum wage to 90¢ an hour and expand coverage [see Vol. XIV, p. 431D1]. Amend the Taft-Hartley law, especially with respect to giving economic strikers the right to vote in representation elections and to equalizing the obligation to sign non-Communist affidavits. [See Vol. XIV, p. 415F1]

Federal Employes. "Correct inequities and increase individual pay rates" of federal workers (raises for postal employes to be contingent on increased postal rates) [see p. 4F1; Vol. XIV, 431B1]. Provide "voluntary health insurance on a contributory basis for federal employes & their families." "This protection should be provided on the group insurance principle and purchased from private facilities." Provide "more adequate training programs" for career Govt. employes. Allow federal personnel Social Security coverage in addition to Govt. pensions.

Congress & Judiciary. Raise "salaries of members of the Congress & of the federal judiciary to a level commensurate with their heavy responsibilities." [See p. 4F-G1]

Miscellaneous. Correct "injustices under existing immigration laws" [see Vol. XIV, p. 302E3]. Grant immediate statehood to Hawaii, but Alaska "should expect to achieve statehood" only as its "complex problems . . . are resolved" [see Vol. XIV, p. 254C1]. Adopt a constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18; extend suffrage & self-government to the Dist. of Columbia [see p. 4G1; Vol. XIV, 415E-F1]. Establish a "federal advisory commission on the arts" in the Health-Edctn.-Welfare Dept. to advise "on ways to encourage artistic endeavor & appreciation." Establish "awards of merit" for "citizens who make great contribution to the advancement of our civilization."

[See Vol. XIV, pp. 3C2-4E2 for 1954 State-of-the-Union message]

Democrats Critical

Republican & Democratic leaders initially received the State-of-the-Union message with mild cordiality. Both sides predicted that much of the program would be enacted and at least some rejected. House Republican leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) said "some parts are controversial." House Democratic leader John W. McCormick (Mass.) observed that most of the domestic section "might well be termed New Dealish."

The Democratic Natl. Com. circulated among Democratic Congress members a critical analysis of the message. Among proposals & performances the analysis contrasted:

(a) The President's warning of "steadily growing" Soviet strength vs. U.S. "defense cutbacks"; (b) his proposal to reduce trade barriers "vs. his 1954 surrender" on the issue; (c) his report of virtually complete "transition to a peacetime economy" "vs. continued high defense spending"—"down from its peak" but "still well above what it was at the height of the Korean fighting"; (d) his statement that "1954 was one of the most prosperous years" vs. the year's actual "economic slippage"—employment lower & unemployment higher than in 1953, the average American's spending power lower, the farm parity ratio (86% at year's end) at the "lowest level since Mar. 1941"; (3) the promise of "continued vigilance" over public lands vs. Agri. Secy. Ezra T. Benson's appointment (as a special aide Jan. 5) of ex-Rep. Wesley D'Ewart (R., Mont.), "author of the most far-reaching bills to open public grazing & forest lands to private exploitation"; (f) "Ike's public housing proposal vs. GOP opposition & Ike's 1953 surrender."

Republican leaders denounced the analysis Jan. 8 as irresponsible, proof that the Democratic Com. was trying to change the tactics of Democratic Congress members who had promised to cooperate with the President. GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall said the initial & "honest" reaction of most

Democratic Congress members had been almost unanimously favorable, that it would be "interesting to see . . . whether the Democratic members follow . . . their own consciences or the bidding of their Natl. Com." Senate GOP Policy Com. Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.) said that the "combination of sweet & sour, of velvet glove & brass knuckles" was "an old & favorite" Democratic method.

AFL Pres. George Meany said Jan. 6 that the message "indicated a willingness to maintain the status quo." He charged that the President "completely subordinated the unemployment problem," took a "casual approach" to Taft-Hartley revision and proposed a 90¢ minimum wage that "falls short of economic realities & the needs of low-income workers."

Russia's armed forces newspaper *Red Star* (*Krasnaya Zvezda*) Jan. 8 called the message a "blue-print for the intensification of the arms race," which was to be "accompanied by the brutal suppression of any resistance to the present aggressive course of the American ruling circles" and by "further encroachments on the democratic rights of American workers."

Foreign Economic Policy

Pres. Eisenhower sent Congress Jan. 10 a message requesting enactment of "a foreign economic program that will stimulate economic growth in the free world through enlarging opportunities for the fuller operations of the forces of free enterprise & competitive markets." [See p. 3E1; Vol. XIV, 431A1, 99G2]

Reciprocal Trade. Key request was for "3-yr. extension of Presidential authority to negotiate tariff reductions with other nations on a gradual, selective & reciprocal basis." Nations benefiting by lowered U.S. duties would be required to cut their own tariffs on U.S. goods and asked "to take similar steps in their relations with each other." Statutory "peril & escape clause provisions" would be kept. Recommended tariff cuts, to be made in 3 annual steps: rates of selected commodities would be cut by up to 5% a year; rates exceeding 50% would be cut to 50%; rates on articles not being imported or imported "only in negligible quantities" would be cut by up to half.

Other Proposals. The President also asked that Congress: (a) continue "simplification of commodity definitions, classification & rate structures" and improvement in import valuation standards & customs administration procedures; (b) "facilitate the investment of capital abroad" by taxing business income from foreign subsidiaries "at a rate of 14 percentage points lower than the corporate rate on domestic income" [this would cut the current 52% to 38% for eligible profits] and by deferring "tax on income of foreign branches until it is removed from the country where it is earned"; (c) approve membership in the Intl. Bank's proposed Intl. Finance Corp., which was "designed to increase private investment in less-developed countries by making loans without government guaranties"; (d) carry forward participation in U.S. & UN technical cooperation programs; (e) increase the $500 duty-free allowance for tourists to $1,000 as an encouragement to foreign travel.

Executive Action. The President called attention to current efforts of the U.S. & 33 other nations to simplify the Gen. Agreement on Tariffs & Trade and to make it a "more effective instrument for the development of a sound system of world trade." He said he would "explore the further use of tax treaties with the possible recognition of tax concessions made to foreign capital by other countries." He foresaw a possibility of giving credit "for foreign income taxes which are waived for an initial limited period, as we now grant credit for taxes which are imposed." He reported inaugurating in Aug. 1954 "an international trade fair program under the direction of the Dept. of Commerce"; the U.S. had authorized participation in 11 fairs to be held before June 30 and was considering 16 fairs to be held in the latter part of 1955. He predicted that his foreign economic program "will make an important contribution to the achievement of convertibility" of currencies, an essential in "development of a steadily rising volume of world trade & investment." He insisted that U.S. agricultural programs, to be successful, must be coordinated with "our foreign economic relations."

Other Foreign Trade News

Pres. Eisenhower reported to Congress Jan. 10 that $670.8 million worth of surplus farm products had been or was being disposed of abroad under a 3-yr. program started in 1954 [see Vol. XIV, p. 315F2]. This figure included $452.8 million in sales (payment in foreign currencies), $125 million in grants for relief [see Vol. XIV, p. 436E2] & $93 million in trade for strategic materials.

The breakdown on sales: Western Europe $205½ million, Southeast Asia $173 million, South America $44 million, Middle East (only buyer was Turkey) $30.3 million. Individual deals included: 300,000 tons of bread grains sold to Turkey (agreement signed Nov. 16, 1954); $85 million in Japanese purchases (part of a virtually completed $100 million program) [see Vol. XIV, p. 425E1]; Yugoslavia to pay about $60 million for 424,000 tons of wheat & 50,000 bales of cotton (agreement concluded this month). In addition, Pakistan virtually had concluded a $31 million deal. [See Vol. XIV, p. 358E3]

The relief grants were to Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, East & West Germany, Egypt, England, Formosa, France, French Morocco, Goa, Greece, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indo-China, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malay States, Malta, Nepal, Okinawa, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Ryukyu Islands, South Korea, Spain, Trieste, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia's $32 million was the highest food grant. [See Vol. XIV, p. 355B3]

(The President also reported 417,800,000 lb. of surplus food distributed in the U.S. in fiscal 1954 & 243,800,000 lb. in July-Dec. 1954. This included school lunches for about 10 million children & food for some 1,300,000 persons in charitable institutions. Surplus food also went to about 1,000,000 needy Americans in Oct. 1954, and the figure rose to about 2,600,000—mostly jobless coal miners & railroad workers—in 33 states & Alaska by Dec. 31. Pennsylvania had the most recipients, more than 95,000.)

Removal of most curbs on trade with Communist countries was recommended to Pres. Eisenhower & Congress Jan. 9 by the Citizens Conference for Intl. Economic Union (of New York). The program, presented by Conference Chrmn. Louis H. Pink, envisioned a UN-backed world trade agency open to all trading nations.

Among sponsors of the program: ex-State Undersecy. Wm. L. Clayton, ex-Asst. State Secy. Henry F. Grady, ex-State Dept. officials Clair Wilcox & Raymond Vernon, ex-Gen. Electric Pres. Gerard Swope, ex-GE Chrmn. Owen D. Young, Vassar College Pres. Sarah Gibson Blanding, retired Protestant Episcopal Bishop Chas. K. Gilbert, Hilton Hotels Pres. Conrad N. Hilton, Farm Bur. Insurance Pres. Murray D. Lincoln, Natl. Farmers Union Pres. Jas. G. Patton, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver & Norman Thomas. [See Vol. XIV, p. 418D3]

Govt. Pay, Postal Rate Rises

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress in 2 messages Jan. 11 to: (1) raise salaries and improve fringe benefits for most federal employes; (2) increase postal rates & the salaries of postal employes. [See p. 4F1; Vol. XIV, 431B1]

Federal Employes. The President requested an average 5% raise in salaries of about 1,000,000 federal employes at an estimated cost of $202 million a year. The increase would range from $125 a year for Grade 1 employes (currently receiving $2,500-$2,980 a year) to $800 for Grades 15-17 (currently $10,800-$13,800). Grade 18 employes ($14,800) would get no raise. Similar adjustments would go to Forgn. Service & Veterans Admin. medical employes at an estimated cost of $8½ million. The proposals emphasized "a greater & more meaningful differential between pay scales of successive grades" and recognized that, "in general, compensation rates in the lower grades . . . are fairly well in line with those prevailing outside the Fed. Govt. while rates in the middle & upper grades have lagged."

Also requested: (1) "a contributory system of voluntary health insurance" for all Govt civilian employes & their dependents with the Govt. contributing about ⅓—about $55 million a year; (2) a comprehensive training program allowing Govt. agencies to use non-Govt. facilities (private laboratories, industrial plants, universities, state agencies) as needed in training personnel; (3) an increase in the $9 per diem allowance (established in 1949) for civilian employes who travel on Govt. business.

Postal. The President proposed wiping out postal deficits ($399,100,000 in fiscal 1954, $618,800,000 in fiscal 1953, "a staggering total of more than $4 billion" since World War II) by increasing 1st, 2d & 3d class mail rates to levels to be specified later. He recommended an independent commission be established to set "fair & equitable postal rates" and thereby keep the Post Office "self-supporting."

The President proposed a 5% increase in base salaries of the 500,000 postal workers at an estimated cost of $129 million a year. He urged that "serious inequities in the [postal] salary structure" be corrected by a salary plan putting wages for postal jobs "in proper relationship to each other" and following "the principle of higher pay for more difficult & responsible work."

Highway Program

Plans for a 10-yr. $101 billion national highway modernization program were presented to Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 11 by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, chairman of his Advisory Comm. on Highways. The program called for a 40,000-mile interstate road network modernized at a cost $54 billion higher than the $47 billion previously contemplated. The Fed. Govt. was to shoulder $25 billion of this added sum and the states the balance. The Federal share was to come from bond issues floated by a Fed. Highway Corp. and not chargeable against the statutory debt limit. The Fed. Govt. also was to continue its $650 million-a-yr. program of aid to states for other roads. [See Vol. XIV, p. 415F1]

●

No 2-Party Security Study

Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Jan. 12 that he had no current intention of appointing a bipartisan commission to study the federal employe security program, as proposed by Agriculture Secy. Ezra T. Benson & others. He said he saw no way for such a commission to be helpful at that time, that the security program underwent constant review within the Admin.

The President said the Justice Dept.'s Internal Security Div. under Asst. Atty. Gen. William F. Tompkins had the job of studying the program, of advising agency heads on security and of seeking ways to avoid situations such as the Wolf Ladejinsky dispute.

In regard to Ladejinsky, Mr. Eisenhower said: Benson had read him a summary of the case against Ladejinsky, and the President had said it would scare him—meaning he would take a very jaundiced look at it. But the President never read the summary himself, never formed a judgment, never studied Ladejinsky's side and did not learn until later that Ladejinsky had written an anti-Communist book [actually a magazine article]. The White House did not order Forgn. Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen to clear Ladejinsky and give him a job. The President was not sure Ladejinsky's new FOA post—in charge of Viet Nam land reform—was particularly sensitive. Clearing or not clearing Ladejinsky was a thing on which honest people could disagree. He upheld Benson's right to oust Ladejinsky on the basis of Benson's study of the case but also upheld Stassen's right to hire Ladejinsky on the basis of Stassen's study. Stassen would be held responsible if something happened to show his judgment was wrong.

(George N. Vitt, who wrote Benson a controversial letter supporting Ladejinsky's ouster, resigned Jan. 7 as editor of *American Industrial Exporter* because of the disturbing publicity. He assailed the "rash & unhelpful" manner in which the letter was released, said it was "quoted out of context.") [See p. 4B2-B3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Army Explains Peress Case

The Army disclosed Jan. 7 that it was Lt. Gen. Walter L. Weible (Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations & Admin.) & Army Counselor John G. Adams who had decided on an honorable discharge for Maj. Irving Peress after Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) had labeled the Army dentist a 5th Amend. Communist and had demanded that he be court-martialed.

The disclosure was made in a report from Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens to outgoing Senate Armed Services Com. Chrmn. Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.). The report cleared Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker of responsibility for Peress' promotion & honorable discharge.

According to the report:

Peress' honorable discharge—as the quickest way of getting him out of the Army—had been recommended by Army intelligence officers before McCarthy entered the case. Zwicker urged Peress' ouster Oct. 21, 1953—the day he learned of derogatory information against him. Peress' elevation from captain to major, along with automatic "promotions" of 680 other medical, dental & veterinary officers, was made in a letter issued Oct. 23, 1953 by Maj. Gen. William A. Bergin, Army Adjutant General, who was unaware of the case against Peress. The mass upgrading was legally required because the Army had misinterpreted the Doctors Draft Law in appointing the 681 officers one rank too low. Technically, they were not "promoted" but were "reappointed" at their proper grades. McCarthy's letter demanding Peress' court-martial arrived at the Pentagon Feb. 1, 1954. Adams & Weible conferred and learned Peress' discharge had been scheduled for Feb. 2. They found no evidence to support McCarthy's "inferences . . . as to possible subversive activities by Peress at Camp Kilmer." So they "decided to adhere to the previously approved staff course of action, i.e., get Peress out of the service as expeditiously as possible." There was "no evidence of culpability or subversion" involving Army personnel handling the case. "Administrative errors" were revealed, but these faults had been corrected.

Senate Probe Assured

Senate investigation of the Peress case had been assured Jan. 6, the day before the Army report, when Sens. Price Daniel (D., Tex.) & Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah) announced that 41 Democratic & Republican Senators were sponsoring a resolution to complete "all pending & unfinished investigations" of communism. There were 54 sponsors by Jan. 10, when Daniel introduced it.

McCarthy, still chairman of the Senate Investigations Subcom. pending its organization by the Democrats, directed Jan. 8 that the subcommittee meet Jan. 10 to consider the Army report. McCarthy said Adams was not on the list of 30 names the Army had given the subcommittee as responsible in the Peress case. And "I'm not sure Weible was" on the list, McCarthy added. But he called off the scheduled meeting in order to leave Washington Jan. 9 for a secret purpose. [See Vol. XIV, p. 384E3]

●

Pfc. Marvin S. Belsky's promotion to corporal was revoked and Col. Arthur J. Redland (Murphy General Hospital commander) reprimanded for promoting him, the Army announced Jan. 12. Belsky, 26, a drafted physician who had been denied a commission, had invoked the 5th Amend. in Mar. 1954 before the McCarthy Com. . . . **Supreme Court** refused Jan. 10 to review the 1953 conviction of 13 2d-string N. Y. Communist leaders. 12 of them began serving their sentences Jan. 11. The 13th, Louis Weinstock, was on trial in Washington on charges of making false statements to the Subversive Activities Control Board. [See Vol. XIV, p. 438D1]

LATIN AMERICA

Fighting in Costa Rica

An airborne armed force of less than 100 men attacked & seized the Costa Rican town of Villa Quesada (pop. about 2,500; see map) just after dawn Jan. 11. Costa Rican Pres. José Figueres immediately charged neighboring Nicaragua with an "act of aggression." The Figueres Govt. asked the Council of the Org. of American States for U.S. military aid to "repel the forces of invasion." Pres. Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua denied Jan. 11 that the Costa Rican rebel forces had come from his country.

Costa Rica had informed the OAS Council Jan. 9 that it was threatened

Wide World

Villa Quesada was center of rebel activity reported in Costa Rica.

by "an army of adventurers training openly in Nicaragua." Nicaragua denied the charge before the Council Jan. 10 and said "there is widespread & serious discontent in Costa Rica." The Council decided against taking immediate action. It instead called on the two states to take steps to avoid any increase in tension. (Figueres & Somoza had been on bad terms since 1948, when Figueres helped depose Somoza's friend Teodoro Picado as Costan Rican president. During 1954, each had accused the other's nation of originating a plot to assassinate and/or overthrow him.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 270D3]

Acting on the Costa Rican invasion report Jan. 11, the OAS Council invoked the 1947 Rio de Janeiro mutual defense treaty & named an investigating committee (members from U.S., Brazil, Mexico, Ecuador, Paraguay) to fly to San José, Costa Rica. The U.S., acting under the Rio treaty, offered same day to provide aircraft for peaceful observation flights over Costa Rica or other disturbed areas.

Costa Rica reported Jan. 12 that loyal Civil Guard troops had recaptured Villa Quesada, where the rebels had been working to rebuild the local airstrip. 20 rebels were said to have been captured. The Govt. also said enemy aircraft, including 2 Venezuelan planes, strafed the Inter-American Highway & 10 Costa Rican towns, among them San José, Jan. 12. One plane reportedly was shot down and there were no civilian casualties. (The Venezuelan Govt. denied Jan. 12 that any of its planes had been involved.) The Costa Rican Govt. suspended constitutional guarantees for 30 days & approved a $5,000,000 defense appropriation.

In a radio address Jan. 12, Figueres said "all measures are being taken . . to stop . . the activities of these [rebel] groups sent & trained from Nicaragua." Somoza responded by calling Figueres a "damn liar" & challenging him to a pistol duel at the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican frontier to settle their differences. Somoza said he had ordered a round-up of all Costa Ricans in Nicaragua to block charges that he was harboring rebels. Previous reports that Costa Rica had broken diplomatic relations with Nicaragua were denied Jan. 12. [See Vol. XIV, p. 270D3]

●

Panama. Prof. Catalino Arrocha Gaell resigned Jan. 8 as Minister of Govt. so that Alejandro Remón, 45, younger brother of the slain president, Pres. José Antonio Remón, 45, be named to the office & direct the search for the assassins. However, the directorate of the 5-party Natl. Patriotic Coalition (headed by Pres. José Ramon Guizado), in a meeting Jan. 9, reportedly made no decision on the Cabinet post. 2 Spanish-speaking New York City detectives left Jan. 10 (at Panama's request & expense) to advise the Panamanian Govt. in its search for Remón's murderers. The chief of Cuba's Police Investigation Bureau & 2 North American private detectives had arrived in Panama earlier. Reports Jan. 10 said all but about a dozen of 70 persons rounded up earlier for questioning had been released. Still held: U.S. citizen Irving M. Lipstein, 34, ex-Los Angeles teacher who was arrested Jan. 4 as he tried to leave Panama for Mexico City by plane. [See p. 6E2-D3]

Argentine publishers Jan. 10 ceased publication of over 100 magazines in an effort to end a distribution dispute with union news vendors who claimed the right to sell both wholesale & retail. The West German Siemens Halske Corp. disclosed Jan. 7 it would build a factory in Argentina for production of communications equipment. [See Vol. XIV, p. 366E2] . . . **Brazilian** Govt. announced Jan. 9 that the armed forces' strength would be raised to nearly 250,000 enlisted men. New goals (not including officers): Army 235,793, Navy & Marines 50,400, AF 28,400. [See Vol. XIV, p. 238A3]

Chilean Cabt. as reorganized Jan. 6 by Pres. Carlos Ibañez del Campo: *Interior*—Sergio Recabarren; *Forgn. Affairs*—Osvaldo Koch; *Economy*—Rafael Tarud; *Finance*—Francisco Cuevas McKenna; *Education*—Oscar Herrera; *Justice*—Arturo Zuniga; *Dfense*—Tobias Barros; *Pub. Works*—Benjamin Videla; *Agri.*—Roberto Infante; *Lands & Colonization*—Enrique Casas; *Labor*—Gen. Eduardo Yanez; *Pub. Health*—Jorge Aravena; *Mining*—Diego Lira. The previous Cabt. had resigned over Congress' refusal to extend anti-Communist state of siege legislation beyond February. [See Vol. XIV, p. 386D2]

Guatemalan Cabt. changes disclosed Jan. 10 by Pres. Carlos Castillo Armas: *Minister of Govt.*—Guillermo Vides replaced Ricardo Quinonez Lainus, who became the President's Secy. Gen.; *Pub. Works & Communication*—Juan Luis Lizaralde replaced Martin Prado, resigned; *Forgn. Min.* — Domingo Goicolea replaced Carlos Salazar Gatica; *Propaganda Secy.* — Luis Cornado Lira replaced Enrique Salazar. [See Vol. XIV,, p. 366A3] . . . **Trinidad** police forced an end to a strike Jan. 11 by 300 leper colony patients on Chacachacare Island. The patients had protested the ouster of Dr. Michael G. Corcos as institution director, who was discharged because he had granted 160 patients 2-week Christmas leaves. . . . **Enrique Miro Quesada,** owner of a leading daily newspaper in Lima, Peru (*El Comercio*), was deported to Panama City from Peru Jan. 8 for alleged conspiracy against the Peruvian Govt. [See Vol. XIV, p. 271D1]

ECONOMICS

N.Y. stock market's downturn was checked Jan. 7 after a loss of $7,695,000 in market values of stocks since Jan. 3. Volume of trading Jan. 6 (5,300,000 shares) was highest of any day since Sept. 1939, and the Jan. 3-7 volume (22,945,618 shares) was highest of any week since that of Aug. 22, 1933. Sen. J. Wm. Fulbright (D., Ark.), incoming Senate Banking & Currency Com. chrmn., said Jan. 6 the committee probably would conduct a public "study" of the stock market's recent rise. Fulbright said he had no reason to suspect wrongdoing in connection with the market's advance and the inquiry would not be "hostile" to the NYSE. [See p. 7A1]

U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. Jan. 9 invited private companies to submit proposals by April 1 for construction, with AEC aid, of experimental atomic power plants. [See p. 7B3; Vol. XIV, 419F1] . . . **U.S. unemployment** totaled 2,838,000 in mid-December (as against 2,893,000 in mid-Nov.) and civilian employment totaled 60,688,000 (seasonal decline of 1,043,000 since mid-Nov.), the Labor & Commerce Depts. reported Jan. 7. [See Vol. XIV, p. 419D1] . . . **Eastman Kodak's** fair trade contracts with retailers were approved by the Fed. Trade Comm. Jan. 10. [See Vol. XIV, p. 426F3] . . . **Charles Hawkins,** a Stockton (Calif.) retailer, refused Jan. 6 to pay a $200 fine for contempt of court through violation of an injunction (under state "fair trade" law) against selling an appliance under list-price. He deman-

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Jan. 8

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,712	*$21,712	*$22,029
Currency circulation	*$30,434	*$30,638	*$30,591
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$22,486	*$22,423	*$23,380
N.Y. bank clearings	$12,424,193,688	$10,788,133,307	$10,560,036,510
England note circulation	*£1,731.547	*£1,751.707	*£1,591.785
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	22,945,618	18,485,575	7,082,793
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	180.06	182.97	146.80
Bond sales (par value)	$31,219,200	$26,443,000	$16,650,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	101.28	101.35	98.10
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	173,481	142,384	136,339
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,342,950	6,400,950	6,194,900
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,310,000	8,820,000	6,515,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]9,425	*9,431	*8,198.112
Carloading (cars)	[b]529,452	561,079	477,805
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.74⅜	$2.76	$2.68⅛
Corn (bu.)	$1.84⅞	$1.83¾	$1.83⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3515	$ .351	$ .339
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$34.17	$32.83	$ 29.67
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.75	$6.78	$6.85
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]109.6	109.6	110.4
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]80	190	81
Failures (Dec. 30, 1954)‡	152	213	150
LABOR (Census Bur.):	**Dec. 1954**	**Nov. 1954**	**Dec. 1953**
Employed	60,688,000	61,731,000	60,680,000
Unemployed	2,838,000	2,893,000	2,313,000

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Dec. 29, 1954 [b]Jan. 1 [c]Dec. 25, 1954 [d]Jan. 4

ded a jury trial. [See Vol. XIV, p. 358F3]. . . . **David L. Rike,** pres. of Rike-Kumler Co. of Dayton, O., received the 20th annual Tobe Award as "retailer of the year" Jan. 12.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Poetry awards by the Bollingen Foundation of Yale U. of $500 each were made Jan. 9 to Leonie Adams, 55, for *Poems; a Selection* and Louise Bogan, 57, for *Collected Poems 1922-53.* [See Vol. XIV, p. 15F1]. . . . **Marian Anderson** made her debut in N.Y.'s Metropolitan Opera Jan. 7 as Ulrica in Verdi's *Un Ballo in Maschera* (*Masked Ball*). She became the first Negro singer with the company in its 71-yr. history. [See Vol. XIV, p. 342E2] . . . **Atomic Energy Comm.** disclosed Jan. 8 that its Distinguished Service Award was given Dec. 21 to Dr. Lawrence R. Hafstad of the Chase Natl. Bank, ex-AEC director of reactor development. [See Vol. XIV, p. 403A1] . . . **Yale U.** received Jan. 10 a $3,169,000 grant for research & training in biophysics from the John A. Hartford Foundation. The grant included $460,000 for construction of a research laboratory in Valhalla, N.Y. . . . **Heart disease** showed a "clear-cut relationship" to smoking, the British *Medical Journal* said Jan. 9 in a report on British & U.S. surveys. [See Vol. XIV, p. 359E1] . . . **Mental patients** with varying diagnoses have shown improvement after being treated with the new drugs thorazine (chlorpromazine) & reserpin (serpasil), the N.Y. State Mental Hygiene Dept. reported Jan. 8. Both drugs were used to reduce anxiety so that the patient could benefit from other therapy, the report said. [Vol. XIII, p. 387E2] . . . **Norfolk (Va.) County Medical Society** voted Jan. 11 to drop the requirement that all its members be "white." Norfolk's was the 5th county group to drop the anti-Negro restriction since the state medical society voted Nov. 2 to admit Negroes who were members of county societies. [See Vol. XIV, p. 367D2]

NEW BOOKS

The Cornerstone. By Zoé Oldenbourg. Panorama of French medieval life represented by a veteran of Crusades & his family. Transl. from French by Edward Hyamas. BOMC Jan. choice. Jan. 7. (Pantheon, 482 pp., $4.50)*

Gertrude Lawrence as Mrs. A. The Intimate Biography of a Great Star. By Richard Stoddard Aldrich. Late actress' husband tells of their married life. Jan. 7. (Greystone, 444 pp., $4.95)†

The Lady of Fashion: The Life and the Theater of Anna Cora Mowatt. By Eric Wollencott Barnes. Biog. of 19th Century actress. Jan. 12. (Scribner's, 402 pp., $4.75)†

The New Men. By C. P. Snow. 2 British A-bomb scientists in dilemma over patriotic & humanitarian considerations. Jan. 10. (Scribner's, 311 pp., $3.50)*

Noble Savage: The Life of Paul Gauguin. By Lawrence & Elisabeth Hanson. Biog. of French painter. Jan. 10. (Random House, 209 pp. $5)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

The Doctor's Dilemma. Revival of Bernard Shaw's comedy. Produced by T. Edward Hambleton & Norris Houghton. Directed by Sidney Lumet. With Phillip Bourneuf, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Will Kuluva, Roddy McDowall, Betty Sinclair, Sheppard Strudwick, Vaughn Taylor, Frederic Worlock. Jan. 11 at Phoenix for 6 weeks. (1-4-2)§

The Fourposter. Revival of Jan de Hartog's husband-&-wife comedy with Jessica Tandy & Hume Cronyn. Staged by José Ferrer for NYC Theatre Co. Jan. 5 at City Center for 2 weeks. (7-0-0)§

Closed

The Tender Trap Jan. 8 (101 performances).

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable

EXECUTIVES & DIRECTORS

American Israeli Shipping Co. (U.S.)—Gottlieb Hammer was named pres. Jan. 11.

Amer. Natl. Bank & Trust Co. (Chicago)—Lawrence F. Stern was elevated to chrmn., Robert E. Strauss succeeded Stern as pres. Jan. 11.

New York Times—Virginia Pope, fashion editor for 21 yrs., retired Jan. 5.

Inst. of Aeronautical Sciences—Robt. E. Gross, Lockheed pres.-chrmn., was named pres. for 1955 to succeed J. L. Atwood (N. Amer. pres.).

Graham-Paige Corp.—Rear Adm. John J. Bergen became chrmn., Irving Mitchell Felt succeeded Bergen as pres. Jan. 10.

Natl. Geographic Society—Chief Justice Earl Warren of U.S. Supreme Ct. & Benj. M. McKelway, Washn. Evening Star ed., were elected to vacancies on board of trustees Jan 8.

Union Theological Seminary—Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr was named vice pres., Dr. John C. Bennett faculty dean to succeed Niebuhr Jan. 11.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Protestant unification plan prepared by the interdenominational Conf. on Church Union [see Vol. IX, p. 416A] was reported under study Jan. 9 at the annual meeting of U.S. Methodist boards & assemblies in Cincinnati. A report on the CCU plan had been prepared for the Methodist Comm. on Church Union by Bishop Ivan Lee Holt of St. Louis & attorney Charles C. Parlin of New York (respectively CCU chairman & secretary), the *N.Y. Times* said. The CCU plan was described as an attempt to reconcile Congregational, Presbyterian & Methodist Episcopal traditions so as to unify all U.S. Protestant denominations. [See Vol. XII, p. 375G]

Georgia's Gov. Samuel Marvin Griffin pledged Jan. 11 in his inaugural address (he succeeded Herman Talmadge) to maintain racial segregation in public schools. He said a $200 million school construction program had been started to provide equal facilities. [See Vol. XIV, p. 386B1] . . . **Atomic Energy Comm.** notified schools in Oak Ridge, Tenn. Jan. 11 that racial segregation would officially end there by September. . . . **John D. Rockefeller Jr.** disclosed Jan. 11 that he had given $20 million in securities to the Sealantic Fund, Inc., a philanthropic organization, to "strengthen Protestant theological education in the U.S." [See Vol. XIV, p. 123C2]

Spanish press censorship was sharply criticized Jan. 8 by the Spanish Catholic weekly *Ecclesia.* The magazine attacked a Dec. 13, 1954 speech by Info. Min. Gabriel Arias Salgado who said the press should be at the service of the state. *Ecclesia* said Govt. pressure on newspapers, which should reflect public opinion, was an attack on human rights. [See Vol. XIV, p. 435G1] . . . **Amer. Zionist Council** announced Jan. 2 that a student Zionist organization had been formed on college campuses throughout the U.S. & Canada. . . . **World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament** met in Washington Dec. 28-Jan. 8. [See Vol. XIII, p. 343E2] . . . **Russian Orthodox Christmas** was celebrated Jan. 7 (according to Gregorian calendar). Moscow reported observances in the city's 55 Orthodox churches. [See Vol. XIV, p. 435E1] . . . **UJA** 1955 goal (fixed Dec. 12): $99,521,275. William Rosenwald of New York was named UJA general chrmn. [See Vol. XIV, p. 63E3]

OBITUARIES

Helen Baker, 55, industrial relations expert, Princeton's first woman associate professor; Jan. 10 in Princeton, N. J.

Leonard Theodore Baker, 87, ex-pres. U. of South Carolina; Jan. 5 in Columbia, S. C.

Shepard Gibson Barclay, 65, contract bridge expert; Jan. 7 in New York.

Dr. Maurice Alpheus Bigelow, 82, Columbia U. biologist, writer on hygiene & sex; Jan. 6, Peekskill, N. Y.

Mrs. Raissa Irene Berkman Browder, 58, wife of ex-U.S. Communist Party Chrmn. Earl Browder; Jan. 8 in Yonkers, N. Y. [See Vol. XIII, p. 84L]

Alfred H. Caspary, 77, stock broker, philanthropist, stamp collector; Jan. 7 in New York.

Alfred Colsman, 81, colleague of late Count von Zeppelin in dirigible development, founder German Airship Travel Co.; Jan. 9, Dortmund.

Marshall Rodolfo Graziani, 72, last Commdr. in Chief of Facist Italy's forces in World War II, 1936 invasion comdr. & ex-viceroy in Ethiopia; Jan. 11 in Rome. [See Vol. XII, p. 364H]

Ralph B. Herder, 60, pres. of St. John's (Nfld.) *Evening Telegram,* a director of Canadian Press; Jan. 8 in St. John's.

Sir Arthur Berridale Keith, 88, Darwinian anthropologist, author, rector U. of Aberdeen 1930-33; Jan. 7 in Downe, Kent, Eng.

Prof. Lionel S. Marks, 83, Harvard authority on engine design; Jan. 6, Cambridge, Mass.

Mary Virginia Merrick, 88, founder of Christ Child Society to aid crippled children; Jan. 10, Washn.

Annette Mills, 60, British singer, ex-dancer, puppet designer; Jan. 10 in London.

Edward Pease, 97, last survivor of original Fabian Society which helped create British Labor Party; Jan. 5 in Limpsfield, Surrey, Eng.

Dr. Margaret Barnard Pickel, 57, dean of Univ. Women at Columbia U.; Jan. 7 in Tucson, Ariz.

Prof. Charles Rist, 81, French economist; Jan. 11 in Paris.

Owen F Roberts, past 80, art collector, retired stockbroker; Jan. 9 in New York.

Mrs. Ethel Sheppard, 64, mother of convicted wife-murderer Dr. Samuel H. Sheppard; Jan. 7 at home of son, Dr. Stephen Sheppard, in Cleveland, a suicide by gunshot. She left a note ascribing her act to the illness of her husband, Dr. Richard A. Sheppard. Dr. Samuel Sheppard was permitted by court order to attend her burial Jan. 10. [See Vol. XIV, p. 428A-F2]

John Marshall Slaton, 88, Gov. of Georgia 1913-15 who provoked controversy in 1915 by commuting death sentence of convicted murderer Leo Frank, who later was lynched by armed mob; Jan. 11 in Atlanta.

Shinichiro Tobari, 81, Japanese expert on German literature; Jan. 6 in Tokyo.

Horace Annesley Vachell, 93, novelist, playwright; Jan. 10 in Bath, Eng.

Charles Christian Wertenbaker, 53, author, ex-forgn. news ed., chief military correspondent & Paris bureau chief of *Time;* Jan. 8 in Ciboure, France of heart attack.

Thacher Winslow, 47, Washn. dir. of Intl. Labor Office; Jan. 9 in Washn.

SPORTS

Winners

Basketball: Ga. Tech. defeated Kentucky, 59-58, in Lexington Jan. 8—Kentucky's first loss at home in 130 games (since Jan. 2, 1943). Furman set a U.S. major-college record for scoring in one game when it defeated Citadel, 154-67, in Greenville, S.C. Jan. 8. [See p. 8B2; Vol. XIV, 435G3] . . . **Football:** Senior Bowl all-star game in Mobile, Ala. Jan. 8—South 12, North 6. [See p. 8G1] . . . **Golf:** Los Angeles Open—Gene Littler won $5,000 first prize in $32,500 men's division Jan. 9; Louise Suggs won women's division for $1,000 Jan. 8.

●

Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. council, meeting in New York Jan. 8, voted informally to continue this year the present NCAA policy under which only one college football game in the U.S. would be televised each week. A 12-member committee was named to work out a 1955 TV policy. [See Vol. XIV, p. 16G2] . . . **Ray Eliot** of Illinois succeeded George Munger of Penn. as Amer. Football Coaches Assn. pres. at its meeting in New York Jan. 7. . . . **Bowden Wyatt,** 38, quit as Arkansas football coach Jan. 8 to succeed Harvey Robinson as Tennessee coach, reportedly at $15,000 a yr. for 5 yrs. [See p. 8G1] . . . **Eddie Erdelatz,** 41, signed a new 5-yr. contract as Navy football coach Jan. 11, reportedly for $17,000 a yr. [See p. 8G1] . . . **DeWitt (Tex) Coulter,** star tackle in Canadian pro football the past 2 yrs., signed Jan. 11 to return next season to the NFL N.Y. Giants. [See p. 8D2]

Squaw Valley, Calif. was approved Jan. 10 by the U.S. Olympic Com. for recommendation as site of the 1960 winter Olympics. [See Vol. XIV, p. 295E3] . . . **Russia** reported Jan. 11 that Tamara Rylova, 22, had set a world women's 500-meter speed skating record of 45.6 sec. in Alma Alta (central Asia). Tass news agency said the USSR now held all women's world speed-skating records. [See Vol. XIV, p. 64B2] . . . **Baseball** player contracts for 1955: Brooklyn shortstop-capt. Harold (Peewee) Reese, 35, for about $40,500 Jan. 6; Cleveland 3d-baseman Al Rosen, 29, for about $42,000 Jan. 11; Cleveland outfielder Ralph Kiner, 33, for a 25% cut to about $50,000 Jan. 7. [See Vol. XIV, p. 428B1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters & Accidents

15 persons were reported killed & 40 injured in a passenger-freight train wreck Jan. 4 near Barra de Pirai, Brazil. . . . 11 new storm fatalities in Western Europe reported Jan. 4-5 brought the death toll of continuing blizzards & cold waves to at least 35 since Jan. 1. . . . Nearly 9 inches of snow & 3 inches of rain fell on parts of Texas Jan. 10. The storms caused 3 accidents deaths but brought drought relief to northern, western & southeastern Texas. [See Vol. XIV, p. 436E2] . . . The death toll of a storm in the southern Philippines reached 63 Jan. 10, including 12 persons drowned after a motor vessel capsized in the South China Sea off Cavite Province. . . . Flash floods in Macedonia and Thrace (Greece) Jan. 10 killed at least 7 persons & destroyed hundreds of homes. . . . A TWA Martin 202 Skyliner (en route from Cincinnati to Cleveland with 13 persons aboard) and a DC-3 owned by Castleton Harness Horse Farms of Lexington, Ky. (2 persons aboard) collided in flight & crashed Jan. 12 near Limaburg, Ky. All occupants of both planes were killed.

Crime

Ex-Mayor Thomas W. Flatley (D.) of Erie, Pa., who had pleaded guilty to shielding a $20,000,000-a-yr. gambling ring, was sentenced Jan. 6 to one to 2 years in the workhouse & fined $1,500. [See Vol. XIV, p. 378E2] . . . The U.S. Court of Appeals Jan. 7 set aside an order to deport New Jersey racketeer Joseph Accardi. The court held that public statements by Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. had "influenced" the Board of Immigration Appeals against Accardi in 1953. . . . Secret Service agents disclosed Jan. 9 in Los Angeles the arrest of 12 persons allegedly connected with a West Coast counterfeiting ring that printed $300,000 in $20 bills and passed at least $50,000 worth. [See Vol. XIV, p. 396G2] . . . Anthony Staikos, 31, a cook, was charged Jan. 9 in Freehold, N.J. with kidnapping Joel Robert Katz, 16, of Yonkers, N.Y. Katz had escaped Jan. 8 after being forced to write $100,000 ransom notes to his father. . . . Kenneth R. Corcoran, 13, was charged with juvenile delinquency Jan. 9 after he had shot & killed his stepmother, Mrs. Irma Corcoran, 49, Jan. 8 in Glen Head, N.Y. . . . Alabama Gov. Gordon Persons Jan. 10 proclaimed the end at midnight Jan. 17 of martial rule (declared July 22, 1954 & administered by Natl. Guard units) over Russell County and its county seat, Phenix City, former vice center. [See Vol. XIV, p. 412B3] . . . Barbara Lee Collins, ex-burlesque dancer, was charged in Los Angeles Jan. 10 with kidnapping Dexel Waymond Brock, 3, of Live Oak, Fla., and hitchhiking with him across the country.

In Brief

Vassily Stalin, Soviet Air Force general & son of the late Josef Stalin, was reported to have died in a forced labor camp during 1954 after his arrest during the Beria purge, the Austrian newspaper *Graz Kleines Blatt* reported Jan. 5. The story's source: an unidentified Western diplomat, on vacation in Austria from Moscow, who also reported the disappearance of Stalin's daughter Svetlana. [See Vol. XIII, p. 75D-E] . . . **USAF B-47 Stratojet** bomber broke all jet endurance records by shuttling non-stop (refueling in flight) between England & North Africa for 47 hr. 35 min. Nov. 17-19, AF Secy. Harold E. Talbott disclosed Jan. 6. The long flight, which was made necessary by bad weather conditions that prevented a landing, covered 21,000 miles. [See Vol. XII, p. 52P] . . . **Edwin B. Swope's** retirement (effective Jan. 31) as warden of Alcatraz Penitentiary was announced Jan. 7 by Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. Swope, 66, was to be succeeded by Paul J. Madigan, 57, warden of the federal penitentiary in Terre Haute, Ind.

Married: Mrs. Mona Harrison Williams, 57, wealthy widow often named among the "best dressed" American women, & Count Albert Edward Bismarck, 51, interior decorator & grandson of German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck; Jan. 5 in Edgewater, N.J. (her 4th, his 1st). . . . Herbert S. Morrison, 67, deputy leader of British Labor Party (widower), & business woman Edith Meadowcroft, 46; Jan. 6 in London (his 2d, her 1st). . . . Thomas E. Millsop, 56, Natl. Steel pres., & Mrs. Frances Weir, widow of a Weirton Steel founder; Jan. 7 in San Francisco. . . . TV actor Jack Webb, 34, & actress Dorothy Towne, 25; Jan. 11 in Chicago (2d for both).

Birthdays: Historian & poet Carl Sandburg was 77 Jan. 6. . . . Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon was 42 Jan. 9.

'Outstanding Young Men'

The U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce Jan. 8 named the 10 outstanding young men (aged 21-35) of 1954: Robert F. Kennedy, 29, Boston, minority (Dem.) counsel on the U.S. Senate Investigations Subcom.; Maj. Charles E. Yeager, 31, Hamline, W. Va., USAF test pilot who was the first human to fly faster than sound; Terence P. Brennan, 26, South Bend, Ind., Notre Dame football coach; Frank A. Rose, 34, Lexington, Ky., pres. of Transylvania College; Hamilton F. Richardson, 21, Baton Rouge, La., law student, Davis Cup tennis player & Rhodes Scholarship winner; Dr. Wendell Phillips, 33, Concord, Calif., explorer & archeologist; Dr. William A. Spencer, 32, Houston, director of southwestern Poliomyelitis Respiratory Center; Ernest F. Hollings, 32, Charleston, S.C., Lt. Gov. of S.C.; J. Herbert Hollomon, 35, Schenectady, N.Y., research metallurgist; Arthur M. Kraft, 33, Kansas City, artist & sculptor. [See Vol. XIII, p. 8N]